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from time to time require for the purpose of preventing injury to any person employed therein or for preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public.

10. He shall cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and deposited in suitable covered air-tight non-absorbent receptacles or places to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from the premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours to the dust bin or any receptacle or cart provided by the Commissioner.

11. He shall not permit or suffer any part of the building in such premises to be used at any time for purposes of human habitation.

12. He shall cause such practical measures as are necessary for combating any outbreaks of fire and to prevent any nuisance caused by the dust, dirt or other impurities generated therein or by the noise from such engine, mill, machinery or press.

13. He shall not permit any work to be carried on in the premises between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. without the written permission of the Health Officer.

14. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach ; or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7706

Notification dated 27th January 1954.

No. A. 1. (44)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-section (10) (b) and (c) of section 367 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, (Act No. LXIX of 1949), for the regulation of traffic in Public Streets, or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic in the City of Bangalore, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370 of the said Act, in their Order No. L. 4564-67—C.M. 27-52-100, dated the 18th July 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will be given effect to from the 15th May 1954.

Bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-section (10) (b) and (c) of section 367 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), for the regulation of traffic in Public Streets, or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic in the City of Bangalore.

Traffic Bye-laws.

1 *Definitions.*—In these Bye-laws unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

"Vehicle" shall include bicycles, tricycles, rickshaws, perambulators and every other wheeled conveyance except auto-motor cars, which is used or is capable of being used on a public street. "Road" includes street, alleys, passages, and court-yards, where public have access, but excludes any portion of the road surface that may be specifically designated by means of a line made on the road surface or by notice or by sign boards for parking of animals or vehicles.

2 *Rules of the Road* :—(a) *Keeping to the left.*—Any person who rides, drives, drags or pushes any vehicle or rides any animal shall keep close to the left hand side of the road and shall allow all traffic which is proceeding in the opposite direction to pass him on his right hand side.

Provided that persons wheeling cycles shall whenever possible walk on the "off" side of the road, *i.e.*, keeping approaching traffic on their left hand side.

(b) *Passing to the right.*—Save as provided below such person shall pass to the right of all traffic proceeding in the same direction as himself.

(c) *Passing to the left.*—Such person may pass to the left of a vehicle the driver of which having indicated an intention to turn to the right has drawn to the centre of the road.

(d) *Overtaking on One Way street.*—In a one-way street, such person may, where necessary, turn to the left or near side of other vehicles.

(e) *Overtaking prohibited in certain cases.*—Notwithstanding the above provisions no such person shall pass or overtake a vehicle in the following circumstances, that is to say—

(i) when such passing or overtaking is likely to cause inconvenience or danger to other traffic, or

(ii) when such person is in the vicinity of a bend or corner or hill or other obstruction which impedes his view ahead.

(f) *Overtaking not to be obstructed.*—Such person shall not, when being overtaken or being passed by any other such person, increase speed or do anything in any way to prevent the other person from passing him.

(g) *Caution at road junctions.*—Every such person shall exercise due care and caution when approaching a road intersection, a road junction or corner, and shall not enter any such intersection, or junction until he has become aware that he may do so without endangering the safety of persons thereon.

(h) *Giving way to traffic at road junctions.*—Such person when entering a road intersection at which traffic is not being regulated by a police officer or by other means shall, if the road entered is a main road designated as such by competent authority, give way to vehicles proceeding along the road, and shall in any other case give way to all traffic approaching the intersection on his right hand.

(i) At any such road intersection at which a sign-board bearing the warning sign "Halt" shall have been erected, such person shall cause any vehicles ridden, driven, dragged or pushed or any animal ridden or led, to come to a dead stop before any part of such vehicle or animal shall have crossed any line marked on the road surface for the purpose of this rule, or if there be no such line, before any part of such vehicle or animal shall have crossed the nearer edge of the carriage way of the road designated as the "Main Road".

(j) *Turning to left or right.*—Such person shall—

(i) when turning to the left, keep as close as may be to the left hand side of the road from which he is making the turn and of the road which he is entering; and

(ii) when turning to the right, draw as near as may be to the centre of the road along which he is travelling and cause the vehicle or animal, as the case may be, to move in such a manner that—

as far as may be practicable, it passes beyond and to the left of a point formed by the intersection of the centre lines of the intersecting roads ; and

it arrives as near as may be at the left hand side of the road entered.

(k) At any road intersection at which a centre pillar or island shall have been erected, such person shall keep to the left of such pillar or island, unless otherwise directed by a Police Officer on duty or by a sign post at or near such road intersection.

3 *Traffic Signs and Traffic Police.*—Every such person and every other person using a road shall obey—

(a) every direction given, whether by signal or otherwise by a police officer for the time being in charge of the regulation of traffic ; and

(b) any direction applicable to him and indicated on or by any notice, sign or signal fixed or operated by competent authority.

4 *Fire engine or ambulance to be given free passage.*—Every such person shall on the approach of a fire engine or ambulance allow it free passage by drawing to the side of the road.

5 *Leading animals.*—Any person leading an animal or

self between such animal and other traffic, and shall keep such animal on the extreme side of the road.

6 *Signals to be given by drivers*—The following signals shall be used by the drivers of all vehicles provided that they shall not be obligatory in the case of bullock carts:—

(1) When about to turn to the right or to drive to the right hand side of the road in order to pass another vehicle or for any other purpose, a driver shall extend his right arm in a horizontal position outside of and to the right of his vehicle with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

(2) When about to turn to the left or to drive to the left hand side of the road, a driver shall extend his right arm and rotate it in an anti-clockwise direction.

(3) When about to slow down, a driver shall extend his right arm with the palm downward and to the right of the vehicle and shall move the arm so extended up and down several times in such a manner that the signal can be seen by the driver of any vehicle which may be behind him.

(4) When about to stop, a driver shall raise his right fore-arm vertically outside of and to the right of the vehicle, palm to the front.

(5) When a driver wishes to indicate to the driver of a vehicle behind him that he desires that driver to overtake him, he shall extend his right arm and hand horizontally outside of and to the right of the vehicle and shall swing the arm backwards and forwards in a semi-circular motion.

Note:—The overtaking driver shall be responsible for satisfying himself that he can overtake with safety.

Alternatively the following signals may be used by the drivers of horse-drawn vehicles:—

(6) When about to stop, the driver shall raise his whip vertically with the arm extended above the right shoulder.

(7) When about to turn, the driver shall rotate the whip above the head; then incline the whip to the right or left to show the direction in which the turn is to be made.

Note:—The directions to be given by a police officer in charge of traffic control shall be as follows:—

(*a*) To stop a vehicle approaching him from the front—Arm held above the head, palm facing the vehicle.

(*b*) To stop a vehicle approaching him from the rear—Arm held out horizontally at full length from the shoulder.

(*c*) To motion vehicles to proceed in a certain direction—Arm moved with a circular motion from the vehicle to the direction in which it is to proceed.

(*d*) At night—In any such manner as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, City of Bangalore, may direct.

7 *Direction indicators*.—Any driver of a vehicle may signify his intention to turn to the left or right by means of a suitable mechanical or electrical device permanently fitted to the vehicle and illuminated at night by an amber light.

8 *Caution while turning*.—Any driver of a vehicle signalling his intention to turn shall, before turning, satisfy himself that he can do so without danger to other traffic.

9 *Parking of Vehicles*.—No person shall drive, ride, lead or park any vehicle or animal on any road, street or other public place where the use of parking of such vehicle has been prohibited by a competent authority.

Note:—This rule shall not apply to a toy vehicle or conveyance primarily intended for the carriage of children.

10 *Rash or Negligent Driving or Riding*.—No person shall drive or ride any animal, or drive, drag or push any vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

11 *Intoxicated persons not to drive or be in charge of any vehicles*.—No intoxicated person shall drive or otherwise be in charge of any vehicle or of a vehicle drawn by any animal.

12 *Drivers not to sleep*.—No driver of a vehicle moving along a road shall sleep or otherwise neglect to exercise due control over the movements of the vehicle.

13 *Children not to drive certain vehicles*.—No person under the age of 8 years in the case of a cycle or of 12 years in the case of other vehicles shall have charge of a vehicle moving on the road other than an invalid chair or a toy vehicle.

14 *Stationary vehicles and animals*.—No driver or person in charge of a vehicle and no person in charge of an animal shall cause or allow such vehicle or any animal to remain stationary on any road in such position or in such a condition or in such circumstances as to cause or be likely to cause danger, obstruction or undue inconvenience to other users of the road.

15 *Control of vehicles and cattle*.—No person being in charge of any vehicle or cattle shall leave it or them at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

16 *Keeping, making or repairing a vehicle or vehicles on road forbidden*.—No person shall in any road, clean or expose for show, hire or sale any animal or vehicle, or make or repair any part of any vehicle, except in cases of accidents where repair on the spot is necessary.

17 *Training and breaking of animals*.—No person shall train or break any horse or other animal except in such places and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner of the Corporation, or any officer appointed by him for the purpose.

18 (1) *Loading and un-loading of vehicles*.—No person shall cause any vehicle to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or un-loading or for taking up or setting down passengers, except at places appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner of the Corporation or any officer appointed by him for the purpose.

(2) No cart, motor bus or lorry entering the City limits with passengers or laden with commodities of any description for sale or otherwise shall be allowed to stand so as to cause obstruction to general traffic in the crowded thoroughfares and streets of the City beyond the time necessary or ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise, after which the cart, motor bus or lorry must either proceed to its destination or to one of the public or private stands set apart for conveyances.

(3) Carts loaded with fuel, cholam, stalks or straw shall not be allowed to stop on the public roads or streets other than in place set apart by the Corporation for the purpose.

19 *Flying of Kites*:—No person shall fly a kite on any road accessible to vehicles.

20 *Mischief or obstruction by driving cattle*:—No person shall cause mischief or obstruction by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle on any road.

21 *Control of horses and cattle on roads*:—No person shall negligently let loose any horse or cattle on any road.

22 *Load not to protrude laterally*.—No person shall load or permit any vehicle to be loaded in such manner as to be a source of danger to other traffic or to any person.

Provided that in the case of carts, the load may protrude laterally not more than one foot on either side.

23 *Length of brake on vehicles*:—No person shall drive or cause to be driven any vehicle the brake of which projects for more than six inches on either side beyond the outside ledge of the tyre of the wheel on which the brake works.

24 *Hobbling of wheels*.—No person in charge of a vehicle shall permit the hobbling of wheels or the application of a drag shoe to the wheels of the vehicle.

25 *Load more than 20 feet long*.—No person shall drag any load of timber or other material more than twenty feet in length or carry any such load by cart unless the load is carried on four wheels.

26 *Projection of load in front and rear*.—No person shall load or permit any vehicles to be loaded in such manner that the load projects beyond the front extremity of the vehicle or projects more than 5 feet beyond the rear of the vehicle, or if more than one vehicle is used, more than 5 feet beyond the rear of the last vehicle.

Exemption.—The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, City of Bangalore, may relax bye-laws 25 and 26 to a specified extent in regard to specified classes of vehicles at specified hours on specified roads.

27 *Caution when load projects at end.*—If any load is carried which projects more than 3 feet beyond the end of the vehicle or the last of the connected vehicles, there shall be attached at the end of such load—

(*a*) during the period after half an hour before sunrise and before half an hour after sunset, a red flag of dimensions not less than 2′×2′ and

(*b*) at other times, a lamp exhibiting a red light to the rear in addition to any other lamps which the vehicle may be required to carry.

28 *Load weighing over ½ Ton.*—No load weighing more than ½ ton shall be carried on a vehicle fitted with tyres less than 3 inches in width on roads to which this rule is made applicable by an order of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, City of Bangalore, or of the Commissioner of the Corporation, and published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

29 *Loading of vehicles at edge of roads.*—Every vehicle which is being loaded or unloaded shall be stationed on the extreme side of the road and shall, if possible, be stationed outside the side-drain, or if there is no side-drain, on the road margin outside the roadway, and the provisions of bye-law 14 shall further be strictly complied with.

30 *Riding on Cycles.*—(1) No person shall ride a cycle on any road—

(*a*) unless it is provided with efficient brakes and bell, or,

(*b*) in any other manner than on the saddle.

(2) No person riding a cycle other than a tandem on any road within the limits of the Bangalore City shall carry any other person on such cycle.

(3) Cyclists shall not ride more than two abreast and shall ride in single file whenever road or traffic conditions require it.

31 *Towing of vehicles by cyclists.*—No cyclist or motor cyclist on any road shall tow or allow himself to be towed by any other vehicle.

32 *Towing cyclist by other vehicles.*—No driver of vehicle shall tow a cyclist or motor cyclist.

33 *Cycle Stands.*—No person shall erect a cycle stand on any Municipal land or building or receive bicycles for temporary storage from the public on payment except on a licence granted by the Commissioner of the Corporation.

Note.—A license shall not be necessary unless fee is charged for storage.

34 *Horn to be used only on motor vehicles.*—No horn or siren shall be used by the driver or rider of a vehicle other than a motor vehicle.

35 *Lighting of vehicles other than motor vehicles.*—The following bye-laws apply to the lighting of vehicles other than motor vehicles. The lights specified shall be exhibited by night during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise :—

(*a*) Every such vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle or bullock-cart not registered under the Mysore Public Conveyance Act, 1911, and the rules thereunder, or hand-cart shall carry two lighted lamps one on either side of the vehicle. The lamps shall exhibit a white light to the front in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed and shall show the full width of the vehicle. These lights may be fitted with a red disc in the rear. If such lights are not fitted with red discs in the rear or if the red disc of either of the lights is obscured, the vehicle shall carry a lighted lamp on the off-side of the vehicle exhibiting a red light to the rear.

(*b*) Every bicycle and tricycle shall, when ridden have attached to it—

(i) in front, a lamp exhibiting a white light in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding: Provided that a tricycle with two front wheels shall have attached to it two lamps, one on either side exhibiting a white light to the front in the direction in which it is proceeding; and

(ii) at the back a lamp exhibiting a red light in the direction opposite to that in which the vehicle is proceeding or a red reflector—

If a reflector is attached, it shall be fixed to the vehicle vertically at a height of not less than 15 inches from the ground and facing squarely to the rear on a white surface not less than 12 square inches in area.

(*c*) Every bullock cart not registered under the Mysore Public Conveyance Act, 1911, and the rules thereunder, and every hand-cart shall carry a single light and lamp exhibiting a white light so placed as to be visible from the front and rear.

Whoever drives any goods-cart drawn by bullocks within the City limits shall proceed at a walking pace and the bullocks shall be bridled with ropes of sufficient strength to admit of the driver of having perfect control over them.

(*d*) No vehicle shall display a red light in the direction in which it is proceeding.

Provided that whenever a number of vehicles are parked under Police supervision, it shall not be necessary for them all to be lighted, but the police officers present shall at their discretion decide which particular vehicles shall be lighted.

No vehicle shall carry a lamp burning petrol or kerosine oil under pressure, or acetylene gas or illuminated by electricity, unless such lamp is so constructed, fitted and maintained that the beam of light emitted therefrom in any direction is permanently deflected downwards or shaded to such an extent that it is at all times incapable of dazzling any person standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp or whose eye level is not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane.

36 *Pedestrians to keep to foot-path.*—In any road, street or thoroughfare where suitable foot-paths have been provided, whether on both sides or one side only, for the exclusive use of pedestrians, no person other than a person pushing a bicycle or tricycle on foot, shall, without reasonable cause, proceed on the carriage way. In any other public road, street or thoroughfare, no person shall, without reasonable cause, proceed except on the extreme sides.

37 *Vehicles on foot-path.*—No vehicle other than an invalid carriage or a toy vehicle, or a cycle ridden by a person below 8 years of age, shall be used or kept on foot-path.

38 *Animals and vehicles on foot-paths or in parks.*—No one shall drive any animal, or drive, drag, push or propel any vehicle on any foot-path or through any part or through any park intended and reserved for pedestrians.

Exception.—This bye-law does not apply to bicycles, perambulators or invalid chairs, when being pushed by hand, or to a toy vehicle.

39 *Use of Culverts and Bridges.*—No person shall drive, drag or push over any culvert or bridge any vehicle the laden weight of which exceeds the weight which may be specified by the Commissioner of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore or the Deputy Inspector-General of Police the maximum safe load for such culvert or bridge on a notice board erected at each end of such culvert or bridge.

40 *Closure of Road by the Commissioner of the Corporation.*—(1) The Commissioner of the Corporation may in consultation with the District Magistrate by notice, close for the purpose of repair any of the roads or parts thereof which are vested in the Corporation to all or any particular class of vehicular traffic.

(2) No person shall, during the period covered by the notice mentioned in sub-rule (1), use any road or part thereof which has been closed under that sub-rule contrary to the terms of such notice.

41 *Closure of road by police*—(1) Without prejudice to the powers of the Commissioner of the Corporation, or any other authority empowered by any rule, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, City of Bangalore, may in consultation with the Corporation by notice on a notice board erected at the spot, close any public road or street or any part thereof, to all or particular kinds of vehicular traffic.

(2) No person shall, during the period covered by the notice mentioned in sub-rule (1), use any public road, street or part thereof which has been closed under that sub-rule, contrary to the terms of such notice.

42 *Stopping of vehicles by Police Officer and Magistrate.*—Any Police Officer in uniform or any Magistrate of and above the second class and any other person specially empowered in this behalf by the Corporation may—

(*a*) stop any vehicle infringing any provision contained in these bye-laws and demand the name and address of the person in charge thereof;

(*b*) where necessary, and practicable, direct that any vehicle infringing bye-laws 11, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35 and 39, shall not proceed further until the provisions of such bye-laws are complied with; or

(*c*) direct any vehicle to be taken to the nearest Police Station or any other place where a suitable weighing machine is available, whichever, considering the circumstances, including the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding may be more convenient, for the purpose of ascertaining whether bye-law 28 or 29 has been infringed, and detain the vehicle if necessary, until he is satisfied in regard to the point in doubt and the identity of the person in charge of the vehicle.

43 *Penalty.*—Whoever commits a breach of, or disobeys any direction made under any of the above bye-laws, shall be punishable—

(*a*) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of continuing breach, with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or.

(*b*) with fine which may extend to five rupees every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7701

Notification dated 29th January 1954.

No. A. 1 (38)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-section (28) of section 367, of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), to provide for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men in the City of Bangalore, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370, of the said act, in their order No. L. 3449-52—C.M. 27-52-96, dated the 18th June 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws under sub-section (28) *of section* 367 *of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act*, 1949, *to provide for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men in the City of Bangalore.*

1 The Commissioner or the Health Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may, at all reasonable hours inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist after such notice as may appear to him reasonable, and take such measures as he may consider necessary to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

2 (a) If it appears to the Commissioner or the Health Officer that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous disease, he may, after giving to the occupier such hut or shed, such previous notice of his intention as may in the circumstances of the case appear to him reasonable, take measures for having such hut or shed and all the materials thereof destroyed.

(b) If it appears to the Commissioner or the Health Officer that any person suffering from any such diseases is :—

(i) without proper lodging or accommodation;

(ii) lodged in a place occupied by more families;

(iii) without medical supervision directed to the prevention of spread of the disease; or,

(iv) in a place where his or her presence is a danger to the neighbourhood and should be removed to a hospital or other place at which patients suffering from such diseases are received for treatment, the Commissioner or the Health Officer may remove such person or cause his removal to such hospital or place.

(c) If any woman who, according to custom does not appear in public, is removed to any such hospital or place :—

(i) the removal shall be effected in such a way as to preserve her privacy;

(ii) special accommodation in accordance with the customs aforesaid shall be provided to her in such hospital or place;

(d) No person shall leave or be taken away from any hospital or other place referred to in sub-section (a) without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge or the Commissioner or the Health Officer.

3 If on the application of the Health Officer, a Magistrate (not being a Magistrate of the Third Class) is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a lodging house or any place where articles of food are sold or prepared or stored or exposed for sale should be closed on account of the existence or recent occurrence in such lodging house or place, of a case of dangerous disease, the Magistrate may, by order, direct it to be closed until the expiry of such period as may be specified, in the order or until it is certified by the Health Officer to be free from infection.

4 No person shall send or take to any laundry or public wash-house or any public water-course, tank or well for the purpose of being washed or to any place for the purpose of being cleaned, any clothing, bedding or other article which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease, unless such article has been disinfected by or to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or a registered medical practitioner or unless under instructions from such a person it is sent with proper precautions to a laundry for the purposes of disinfection with notice that it has been exposed to infection or place or cause or permit to be placed in any dust-bin or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse any matter which he knows to have been exposed to infection from a dangerous disease, and which has not been disinfected.

5 No person shall, without a special permit from the Health Officer, let or sublet or permit or suffer any prospective tenant enter a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from a dangerous disease within the three months immediately preceding.

6 (i) No person who knows that he is suffering from a dangerous disease shall expose other persons to the risk of infection by his presence or conduct in.—

(a) any street or public place;

(b) any market, theatre, or other place of entertainment or assembly; or

(c) any school or college, play-ground or such other place; or

(d) any Hotel, Hostel, boarding house, choultry, rest-house or club; or

(e) any factory or shop.

Explanation :—A person shall be deemed to know that he is suffering from a dangerous disease if he has been informed by the Health Officer or any other officer of or above the rank of a Health Inspector or a Medical Practitioner, that he is so suffering.

(2) No person who has the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a dangerous disease shall cause or permit that person to expose others to the risk of infection by his person or conduct in any place referred to in clause (1) above.

7 (a) If a case of dangerous disease occurs on any premises, the Health Officer may, whether the person suffering from the disease has been removed from the premises or not, make an order forbidding any work to which this bye-law applies to be given out to any person, living or working on those premises or in such part thereof as may be specified in the order, or any order so made may be served on the occupier of the factory from which the work is given out or any contractor employed by such occupier.